

# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Circulates through Pennsylvania, and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE No. 362.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5, 1823.

Terms, \$3 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—IN COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### A VISION.

Oh! all my fondest cherished hopes have fled,  
Thought I, and on my couch once more reclined  
My weary limbs, and pillow'd there my head,  
When ease and anguish left my troubled mind.

I had a vision—fancy sketch'd the scenes,  
While a pure spirit hover'd o'er my dreams.  
But ere I slept, the sunshine of those days,  
Long since departed, and their brightness too,  
Hurt on my mind like unexpected rays,  
Like sunbeams through a cloud, upon my view!

For storms had rag'd within my troubled breast,  
Which that bright spirit sweetly hush'd to rest.  
I sat upon the summit of a cliff,  
That proudly look'd down on the dark blue sea,  
And saw a beautiful, but frail light shiff  
Glide by, that seem'd from ev'ry danger free.

The spirit said, "The heart's are bright and fair,  
Behold you bark—Hope, Love, and Friendship's  
there."

I look'd above—unclouded skies I saw—  
Then down upon what seem'd a sea of light:  
Behold Love and Friendship pil'd a golden ore,  
While at the helm sat Hope, with eyes as bright  
As ever look'd upon a world like this—  
For she was steering for a port of bliss.

"Behold!" the spirit said. A sable cloud  
I saw approach, and hover o'er the spot;  
They struggled—soon its shadow was their shroud,  
And their fair forms sunk to some coral grot.  
To late I cried, "Oh! blessed spirit! save  
Hope, Love, and Friendship from a watery grave!"

She answer'd thus—"A billowy wave may form,  
Ere a moment, and then cease to be;  
And one bright sunbeam may that wave adorn,  
And then expire upon a sunny sea:  
Think how Youth and Beauty here may bloom;  
That here, too, they may meet an early doom."

"Thy own frail bark is launch'd—and thou hast  
spread  
Its sails—'tis freighted, too, with hopes and fears:  
The former have been wreck'd—thy friends are lost—  
Life is a troubled sea—a vale of tears."  
Then, when 'tis gliding to some blissful shore,  
Like that frail shiff, may sink to rise no more."

"Reveal thyself—for earth is not thy sphere."  
I cried—and heav'nly Hope stood forth reveal'd!  
She answer'd—"These fond hopes you've cherish'd  
here,

Thy earthly hopes, are sunk—their fate is seal'd!"  
Then said, (and pointed as she look'd on high),  
"Seek me in heav'n—thou'lt find me in the sky!"

TREMONT.

### The Neglected Maid to her False Lover.

Go, false one, go; I will not shed  
A tear for one like thee;  
What tho' my cherish'd hopes have fled,  
The world is still for me.

I will not shun the friends who will  
Would bid bright hope awake;  
No, no, I'll wear contentment's smile,  
Although my heart should break.

Thy broken faith, thy cold adieu,  
I never can forget;  
But don't forget, false one, that for you,  
I cherish a regret.

'Tis true, no other form but thine,  
Ever had a charm for me;  
'Tis true, love rest'd a holy shrine,  
And that I worship'd thee.

And, oh! Hope's fairy visions bright,  
Peculiar to a joyous day,  
Till falsehood came its hues to blight,  
And then it pass'd away.

Thou canst, it was not for thy bide,  
Ah! no, it was to tell,  
The love of other days had died,  
And bid a cold farewell.

Well, be it so, I did not say  
Remember plighted faith;  
Not urge thee, faithless one, to stay,  
I'd rather welcome death.

I did not weep, that we did part  
For ever—be it so;  
If thou shouldst find another heart,  
Be faithful—false one go.

SELM.

### [SELECTED.]

#### THE COUNTRY MAID.

An easy heart adorns the vale,  
And glides the lowly plain;  
No sighs of morn, or midnight gale,  
No peevish tears the rain;  
From happy dreams the orient beams  
Awake my soul to pleasure;

With cheek that glows, I milk my cows,  
And bleed the flowing treasure.  
To tend the flock, through summer's day,  
Is surely no disgrace;

A wreath of leaves from mountain's side  
Defends my shaded face;  
In shadowy herd the hours shall speed  
On pensive grey and light;

The rising thought, with virtue fraught,  
Shall consecrate their flight.  
A maple dish, a cedar spoon,  
Seem fair and sweet to me;

From crystal rill my cup I fill,  
And praise the bounteous Giver;  
Nor with the great would change my state,  
But dwell in vales for ever.

How to mark the sultry hour,  
When Phœbus, ardent glow,  
How deeply still are plain and bowers,  
In undisturbed repose;

All but the rills that down the hills,  
Their glittering wave, sing,  
And round the bowers, on sweet wild flowers,  
The bees that murmuring cling.

When eve's grey mantle veils the sun,  
And hill's late glided height;  
Their green banks white, as the moon  
Sheds mild and milky light;

I mark the vales and shadowy dials,  
In soft perspective showing;  
Their winding streams beneath their beams,  
In trembling lustre flowing.

Then homeward my pensive steps I bend  
Where parents dwell, and gentle friends,  
With purest joy I meet.  
The wholesome fare, the pious prayer,  
To guide my day no pleasure;  
Ye rich and proud, contented abroad,  
Right happy such a peasant!

### FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

#### EMILY—A FRAGMENT.

Behold that youth, reclining on the tomb of  
her whom he once held as dear to him as life!  
Never did heart conceive, nor time perpetuate,  
a love more pure and faithful than that which  
Charles Constance cherished for his Emily.  
She was in the dawn of life—in the bloom of  
youth and beauty—gifted with every accomplish-  
ment that a virtuous education could bestow,  
to make her amiable. Her person was a mirror in  
which were brightly reflected the graces that  
adorned her mind. In her, bodily beauty and  
mental worth were most truly and happily  
blended. With the numerous charms she pos-  
sessed, never did she fail to captivate all who  
knew her. But there was one, for whom she  
professed something more than mere friendship.

To Charles, she became early and firmly at-  
tached. She saw in him what she could dis-  
cover in no one else: he had taken entire pos-  
session of her heart—to him she resolved to be  
united, or never to give her hand to another.

Oh! how did he rejoice to see his love most  
with such a wished-for return! Soon he hoped  
to be joined to her in a tie, which nothing but  
death could unbind. Alas! destiny forbade it.

Long, long did he endure a painful sepa-  
ration from the object of his fondest affec-  
tion. Time and absence only served to strength-  
en their mutual love. Did he entertain any fal-  
sely presentiment that he should never see her  
again? No; he could not bear the thought.

At length he returned to his Emily;  
but, gracious Heaven! only to behold her sink-  
ing into her last sweet repose. He saw those  
cheeks where once bloomed the "vernal flower  
of beauty," now changed to a marble white.

He saw those eyes where once sparkled chaste  
and celestial innocence, now deprived of all  
their lustre. He saw that brow, once like the  
lily of the vale, now covered with the "damp of  
death." O what did he then feel! He received  
the words she uttered to him with her dying  
breath, and then conducted her to the tomb.

Often does he rove to yon neglected spot,  
to give vent to the sorrow which his heart is  
filled. At night, when the moon's pale beams  
calmly rest upon the face of nature, often does  
he wander there, bewildered and forlorn; his  
tears, mingling with the dew of heaven, sprinkle  
the clod under which the remains of Emily  
were deposited; and there will he continue to  
visit, till death shall consign him to the same  
sepulchre.

### INFANT SCHOOLS.

It will not be controverted that habit has a  
powerful agency in fixing early impressions, and  
in forming the character. Conversely for a time  
any practice, good or evil, we accommo-  
date ourselves to it, by a sort of natural facility,  
until it inensibly grows into a habit, from which  
we find it difficult to disengage ourselves.

Nearly allied to this, is the principle of imita-  
tion, which appears to stand in its connection  
with habit, in the relation of cause and effect.  
The former principle must exist prior to the lat-  
ter, since it is by repeated imitations that habits  
are formed; and thus it operates as a cause, by  
which an effect is produced.

Every human being is placed within the in-  
fluence of a sphere in which this imitative faculty  
is brought into exercise, and he must necessarily  
receive his very form and pressure from the ob-  
jects and examples set before him. This is mani-  
fest from the language, manners, and customs  
peculiar to different nations, as well as the local  
differences existing in communities, and in those  
classifications arising out of the diversified em-  
ployments of men.

No sooner does the eye open upon the light,  
than this faculty of imitation begins to exercise  
itself, and the infant mind, like the soft and  
yielding wax, is ready to receive the impression,  
the faculty of exercise, like the seal, imparts  
the stamp, and habit hardens it into fixedness and  
durability.

There may be a few solitary instances of per-  
sons, even among the neglected portion of the  
community, who, by a native vigour and energy  
of mind, rise above their conditions, and who,  
by forming new and better associations, eradicate,  
in a great measure, those early impressions;

but these examples are rare, and only show us  
what the human mind would be capable of, were  
it placed in circumstances favourable to the  
growth of virtue.

If this is correct reasoning, we need not be at  
a loss to account for the vicious and disorderly  
conduct which infests the community, nor need  
we remain ignorant of the course necessary to be  
pursued, in order to produce a sound and  
wholesome state of things.

To this end, a rational and general system of  
infantile instruction must be adopted; advantage  
must be taken of those two principles of our  
nature, *imitation* and *habit*, which are now  
from want of due restraint, the sources of in-  
calculable mischief; the example and pattern of  
evil and disorder, which are now placed before  
the eyes of the rising generation, must be ex-  
changed for those of an opposite character.

The neglected portion of the community must  
be rescued from the debasing influence to which  
they are exposed, and taught, both by precept  
and example, to see, to admire, and to imitate  
the excellence and beauty of order and of virtue.

R.

### MOURNING.

"Black is the sign of mourning," says Bala-  
lais, "because it is the color of darkness, which  
is melancholy, and the opposite to white, which  
is the color of light, of joy, and of happiness."

The early poets ascribed that color, after  
death, went into a dark and gloomy empire.  
Probably it is in consequence with this idea that  
they imagined black was the most congenial col-  
or for mourning. The Chinese and the Siamese  
choose white, conceiving that the dead become  
beneficent genii.

In Turkey, mourning is composed of blue or  
violet; in Ethiopia, of gray; and at the time of  
the invasion of Peru by the Spaniards, the in-  
habitants of that country wore it of mouse color.

Amongst the Japanese, white is the sign of  
mourning and black of rejoicing. In Castile,  
mourning vestments were formerly of white  
serge. The Persians clothed themselves in  
brown, and they, their whole family, and all  
their animals, were shaved. In Lycia, the men  
wore female habiliments during the whole time  
of their mourning.

At Argos people dressed themselves in white,  
and prepared large feasts and entertainments.  
At Delos they cut off their hair, which was de-  
posited upon the sepulchre of the dead. The  
Egyptians wore their bosoms, and covered their  
faces with mud, wearing clothes of the color of  
yellow, or of dead leaves.

Amongst the Romans, the wives were obliged  
to weep the death of their husbands, and chil-  
dren that of their father, during a whole year.  
Husbands did not mourn for their wives, nor fa-  
thers for their children unless they were upwards  
of three years old.

The full mourning of the Jews continues for a  
year, and takes place upon the death of parents.  
The children do not put on sack, but are obliged  
to wear, during the whole year, the clothes  
which they had on at the death of their father,  
without being allowed to change them, let them  
be ever so tattered. They fast on the anniversary  
of his death, every year. Second mourning  
lasts a month, and takes place on the demise of  
children, uncles, and aunts. During that period  
they dare neither wash themselves, shave, nor  
perform themselves, nor even cut their nails.

They do not eat in common in the family, and  
the husband and wife live separately. Strict  
mourning continues only for a week, and is worn  
on the demise of a husband or of a wife. On re-  
turning from the funeral obsequies, the husband,  
wearing his mourning habit, washes his hands,  
uncovers his feet, and seats himself on the  
ground, remains in the same posture, and contin-  
ues to groan and weep, without paying attention  
to any occupation, until the seventh day.

The Chinese, when they are in mourning, wear  
coarse white cloth, and weep three years for the  
loss of the departed. The magistrate no longer  
exercises his functions, the counsellor suspends  
his suit, and husbands and wives, as with the  
Jews, live apart from each other. Young peo-  
ple live in seclusion, and cannot marry till the  
end of the three years.

The mourning of the Caribbees consist in cut-  
ting off their hair, and in fasting rigorously until  
the body putrifies; after which they indulge in de-  
baucheries, to drive all sadness away from their  
minds.

Among certain nations in America, the nature  
of the mourning depends upon the age of the  
deceased. At the death of children, the rela-  
tives were inconsolable; while scarcely a tear  
was given to the aged. Mourning for children,  
in addition to its longer duration, was common,  
and they were regretted by the whole town in  
which they drew their first breath. On the day  
of their demise, persons dared not approach  
their parents, who made a frightful noise in  
their house, yielded to the most violent fits of dis-  
pair, howled like demons, tore their hair, bit  
themselves, and scratched themselves over the  
whole body.

The following day they threw three  
times upon a bed, which they watered with  
their tears. The third day they commenced  
their mourning for the loss of their child; this  
lasted a whole year, during which neither father  
nor mother ever washed themselves. The rest  
of the inhabitants of the place, in order to  
excite their sympathy for the affliction of the pa-  
rents, wept three times a day until the body  
was borne to the grave.

### TURKEY.

The appellation of "TURK" was first adopted  
in the middle ages, as a general title of honor  
to all the nations composing the two principal  
branches of Tartar and Mogul. The word  
"Turk," as an adjective, signifies "sublime and  
pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means "a  
governor."

THE DIVAN.—This State-Council meets twice  
a week, in the Emperor's palace, on Sundays  
and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the pre-  
siding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the  
Tektar or High Treasurer, the Reis Effendi,  
the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and the  
military leaders, (the Agas,) compose the Di-  
van. The Sultan does not enter the room, but  
from an adjoining chamber he hears all that  
passes.

On great occasions a General Council is con-  
vened; all the leading persons of the empire are  
summoned; the clergy, the military, and other  
officers, and even the old and most experienced  
soldiers attend. Such a Divan is called "Ajak  
Divani."

THE GRAND VIZIER.—This officer receives  
his appointment from the Sultan. He has the  
care of the whole empire; he manages the reve-  
nue, administers justice, (both in civil and crimi-  
nal affairs,) and commands the armies. Upon  
his appointment the Sultan puts into his hands  
the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his  
office, and which he always wears on his breast.

His income amounts to six hundred thousand  
dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other  
perquisites.

THE VIZIERS OF THE BENCH are styled Ba-  
shaws of the three horse tails—three horse tails  
being carried before them when they march.

BEGLER-BEG.—A Begler-beg is a Vizier who  
has several provinces under his command.  
PACHA.—A Pachá (Bushaw) is a Governor  
under a Begler-beg; a Sangiac is a Deputy Go-  
vernor.

THE REIS EFFENDI is the Lord Chancellor  
and Secretary of State; the name signifies "chief  
of the writers."

THE TECTAR is the High Treasurer.—  
The Public Treasury is never touched, even by  
the Sultan, except in cases of the utmost emer-  
gency. The Sultan has his Private Treasury, which  
he uses at will. Some idea may be formed  
of the enormous wealth in the Public Treasury,  
which has been accumulating under forty  
Sultans, from a statement of Prince CANTEMIR.  
He says that, in his time, thirteen millions and  
a half of six dollars were annually returned to  
the two Treasuries.

THE MUTTI is the Chief Ecclesiastic. His  
name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he  
is consulted on all emergencies. Should he  
commit treason, he is punished in a curious  
manner: he is put into a mortar, and the Pestle  
Seven Towers, and there the law expounder is  
pounded to death. Such a punishment has not  
been inflicted since the reign of AMURATH IV.

MUSULMAN.—This term is a corruption of  
"Moulem," which signifies "persons profess-  
ing the doctrine of Mahomet."

THE HORSE TAILS.—Three horse tails, sur-  
mounted by a golden ball, form the military en-  
sign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows:  
One of their Generals was at a loss how to rally  
his men, who were having been lost in a  
fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and ele-  
vated it on the point of a spear. His troops re-  
newed the fight, and came off conquerors.

THE SUBLIME PORTE.—Constantinople is  
styled "The Sublime Porte—the Porte of Jus-  
tice, majesty, and felicity." There have been  
various disputes about the origin of this appella-  
tion. PAYNE, an eminent Geographer of the  
last century, says that it is derived from the  
magnificent gate built by MAHOMET II. at the  
principal entrance of the Seraglio.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is wonderful how lit-  
tle is generally known with regard to this mag-  
nificent city. Its situation is the most delightful  
in the world. With a harbor affording room for  
a thousand ships—with the *Euxine* on its East,  
the natural current of the wealth of Asia is  
through the Bosphorus; and with *Mæmora* on  
its South and West, the productions of Arabia,  
Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its  
commerce.

In the hands of a commercial nation, it  
would soon become the centre of the  
commercial world. It is encompassed by walls,  
which have twenty-two gates—six towards the  
land, six along the port, and ten on the *Mæmora*;  
these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septi-  
collis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an  
immovable prison. A square tower stands in the  
form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves,  
palaces and mosques, rise one above the other,  
and present a view worthy of all admiration.

### ORIGIN OF THERMAL SPRINGS.

It was long the received opinion among geo-  
logists, that warm springs derived their heat from  
the presence of pyrites in the soil; but there is  
every reason for concluding that these pheno-  
mena owe their origin to a central fire or fires  
beneath the crust of the earth. Mr. Bakewell  
is of opinion, that the thermal waters, found  
among the valleys of the Alps, originate from  
the subterranean fires which first elevated these  
enormous masses of rock by volcanic agency.

But in the south-east departments of France,  
Clermont, Auvergne, &c., where volcanic agency  
has left unquestionable evidences of its exist-  
ence, both as to the nature of the soil, and the  
general face of the country, warm springs are  
very common. It is therefore natural to infer  
that, although the period is very remote at  
which these volcanic operations were in activity,  
the original cause of such agency is still in ex-  
istence. The hot springs in Iceland, the tem-  
perature of which is, in one spot, upwards of  
200° Fahrenheit, are situated in the vicinity of  
one of the most active volcanoes in the world,  
and afford an additional proof, that these two  
natural phenomena have their origin in the same  
source—permanent subterranean fires.

### TRAVELLING IN MADRID.

A man ought to have more phlegm in his  
constitution than I have, to travel with so-  
berity in Madrid. When you intend to make  
an excursion, you send a servant to the cor-  
ner of the street to summon the muletiers;  
at the word, down they come scampering to  
your door; men and boys, horses, mules, and  
ponies. Some friends of mine were going  
with me to Cavalier's villa, and the moment  
we put our noses out of the court-yard,  
a regular fight began. Three men laid  
hold of me by main force; my horse was  
mounted on a mule, my right stretched across  
a horse, and the bride of a pony thrust into  
my hand. I swore as became me, but un-  
fortunately for my influence in the world, I  
have such an ungovernable tendency to  
laughter upon the most solemn occasions,  
that all I could do or say excited neither re-  
morse or terror in these fellows. I succeeded  
at length in righting myself and shrouded off  
on the horse. When we were well seated, the  
vray in hand, and all ready, "who!" whistled  
our natives; "who!" whistled all the  
natives in the neighbourhood; the muletiers  
caught hold of the tails of their left hand, and  
began to goad the flanks of the animals with  
a small pike in their right; "Carra, carra, ca-  
vanche, caval," shouted they, which fairly  
started us, and away we went at full gallop  
through the pebble-paved streets, the horses  
kicking, the hoofs clattering, the men sing-  
ing and screaming and goading, and the old  
women running out of our way as fast as  
they could. I was so convulsed with laughter  
at the unexpressed absurdity of the scene,  
that I consider it a very great mercy that I  
did not kill myself in any body else.

The roads out of the town are entirely paved  
causeways for horses and palanquins, and to  
ascend them is well enough; but really to ride  
down many parts of them is frightful. If you  
attempt to keep a tight hand upon the curb,  
the muletier always pulls the rein slack with  
a "Largu, Señor!" so that you must resign  
yourself to your fate in patience. The ex-  
citement with which the mules, ponies, and  
horses tread these precipices is amazing; a fall  
upon the paved ways is very rare. In re-  
turning indeed from the Corral, a horse threw  
me like a shot between some sharp masses  
of rock; I was much shaken, but providen-  
tially not materially injured. The strength  
of the muletiers and porters is very surpris-  
ing; they will run thirty miles by your side  
with ease, helping the mules on by the hand,  
carrying a lady in a palanquin to Don—  
Cavalier's house, which is five or six miles right  
up the breast of a very steep mountain, and  
keeping ahead of our horses the whole way.

The palanquin is a neat cot with curtains  
and pillows, swung from a single pole; one  
bearer is in front, the other behind, and the  
pole passes over the left shoulder of one and  
the right of the other, and they each have a  
staff placed at right angles under the pole,  
upon which they rest the unoccupied arm  
and preserve a steady balance.

### MONT BLANC.

M. Reper, an officer of engineers in the  
service of the Swiss confederation, has lately taken  
measures to ascertain with great exactness the  
height of Mont Blanc above the Lake of Ge-  
neva, and the height of the Lake Geneva above  
the sea. The result of his measurements is, that  
the summit of Mont Blanc is nearly 14,500 feet,  
or about 11,542 English feet, above the Lake of  
Geneva; and that the Lake of Geneva is 367  
feet, or about 1,233 English feet, above the  
sea; and consequently, that Mont Blanc is 14,867  
feet, or about 13,773 English feet, above the  
level of the sea.

### THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

In noticing a history of CARTHAGE, lately pub-  
lished at Berlin, gives this short sketch of the  
early progress of that nation in com-  
merce and navigation:

"If Greece distinguished itself chiefly by its  
splendid productions in arts and sciences, Rome  
by its persevering valour, and wisdom in legisla-  
tion. Carthage must be allowed to rank first for  
navigation and commerce, or it has to share its  
glory only with its ancestors, the Phœnicians."

The first naval battle, which we know of in his-  
tory, was fought between the Carthaginians and  
Etruscans on one side, and the Phœnicians on  
the other, in the year 636 before Christ. The Car-  
thaginians became, by their victory over the  
Phœnicians, the first naval power in the Mediter-  
ranean; they occupied Sardinia, and the present  
capital of Sardinia, Cagliari, is a colony of this  
people. They made a descent upon Sicily, where  
the Phœnicians had already settlements; Palermo  
(Panormus) was founded by the sons with Rome.  
They got possession of the islands of Sicily (Meli-  
jora and Minorca) and the Pyrenees. Meli-  
jora (Malta) and Gaulis (Gozo) offered to them  
convenient harbours, and staple places for their  
trade. They followed the Phœnicians to Spain,  
and enriched themselves by its silver mines; in  
the ocean they occupied Madeira. They bought  
tin from the Britons, and gathered amber from  
the shores of the Baltic. Their commercial  
policy, their civil institutions, their econ-  
omy, their religion, manners, language, and  
their naval expeditions, deserve our attention,  
and the unfortunate issue of their struggle with  
Rome cannot make us forget that Carthage has  
produced Anibal, the greatest warrior of the  
ancient world.

Of the book itself the REVIEWER says:  
"In the work before us, we possess for the first  
time, something like a history of this nation.  
The first period of it begins with the foundation  
of Carthage till the wars with Syracuse; the sec-  
ond, from the beginning of the wars with Sy-  
racuse, till the beginning of the wars with Rome;  
the third, brings the history down to the de-  
struction of Carthage; and a final chapter treats  
of the Roman Carthage, and its destruction by  
the Arabs 709 after Christ. All the materials  
have been most carefully collected, the authen-  
ticity duly weighed, and the narrative lucid and  
dramatic."

PROMENADING.  
The fashionable people in New York do not  
walk; that is downright vulgar—they prome-  
nade. A New York paper informs us that the  
Battery is crowded with promeneurs, but  
whether they are on foot or on horse-back we are  
not told. Promenading does not necessarily imply  
walking. By the way, why is it that there are,  
among all the modern schools, some opened ex-  
pressly to teach the art of walking? Many ride  
well, dance well, and do most other things  
very well, except walking well. To the ladies this is  
a very desirable accomplishment; and yet there is  
not one in a hundred who walks well. There is  
either a mincing gait, or a striding gait, a  
hop skip and jump, a hurrying sideling, too bold  
or too affected, swimming, ducking, bobbing, or up  
and down movement, that destroys all the grace  
of a lady's progression in the street, though she  
be graceful every where else. It may be de-  
clared that nature is a sufficient instructor in the art  
of walking. Her simple lessons might do very  
well in Arcadia, but in a paved city, with a pre-  
vailing desire to exhibit a compressed foot rather  
than a graceful step, something is wanting to  
give to the movements of ladies in the streets,  
that grace which is the result of judicious prac-  
tice, but in which the greatest art is to conceal  
the art.—R. L. American.

INSANITY.  
The lovers of the fine arts are generally imbued  
with a feeling for the objects of their enthusiasm,  
which, in many instances, amounts to idolatry;  
everything is looked upon with a reference to  
the favourite and all-controlling pursuit, and the  
mind, with all its energies, sometimes gives  
way, by too much tension and an inordinate ap-  
plication to the "one loved theme." An example  
of this was afforded at the Police yesterday  
morning, when a member of the orchestra of the  
Park theatre was brought up, attended by three  
of his brother musicians, who requested the mag-  
istrate to adopt some measures by which the  
unhappy object of their solicitude might be pro-  
tected from the effects of his morbid feelings,  
which had become so sublimated that he had  
under their influence adopted an idea that he  
was "the Antichrist" spoken of in scripture, and  
that under that character he waved denunciations



## THE BABOON OF CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is a town of Hindoos, situated on the western bank of the Ganges, and some thirty miles distant from Calcutta. It possesses some good buildings, amongst which is the Sudder Adalat, or Court-house.

It was formerly a place of great importance. Natives that this edifice was haunted by an evil spirit, and in consequence of that, nobody had the courage to dwell in it. The house was very spacious, surrounded by a large balcony, and a handsome portico formed the entrance. An English gentleman arrived at the place, and, disregarding the vulgar credulity, entered it at the cheap rent of thirty rupees a month. A countryman of his, in a short time after, arrived at the same place, and was invited to take up his quarters at the Court-house, his host at the same time informing him of the current story, which he served rather to amuse than to terrify the unbelieveing auditor. A suite of rooms, comprising bed-room, bath, and other conveniences, was allotted to each, which were only separated by a spacious hall occupying the intermediate space. They both retired to bed, placing but little confidence in the rumor, and entertaining no expectation of a nocturnal visitor.

In the middle of the night, however, the gentleman who had engaged the house, was awakened by a cry of "Thieves! Thieves!" proceeding from the chamber of his friend, and instantly springing out of bed, he ran to his assistance, and was told by him that some thieves had opened the Venetian blinds, and stared in upon him as he lay in bed. The servants were immediately summoned up, and, armed with fire-wood, and what other weapons they had, they went to the chamber, and, by the Englishman's aid, were engaged in the pursuit of the marauders, who were supposed to be on the balcony. When they arrived there, they were greatly surprised to behold a huge baboon, standing erect, with his fore feet placed against the Venetian blinds, and looking in at the window with a most malicious aspect. One of the men, more bold than the rest, who was equipped with a spit, endeavored to wound the animal, but he sprang forward, and, with his hind legs, turned round, and, with a look of defiance, turned towards them, as if to signify his disregard of their appearance, and, with one bound, vaulted from the verandah to the ground, and, in a few moments, baffled the speed of his pursuers.

It was not long after this adventure, that they had retired to bed, when they perceived, which, as they seemed to proceed from some distance, did not induce them to make any further attempt to catch a second time. In the morning, they went to inquire whence the shrieks overnight proceeded; and the messenger returned with the intelligence, that the baboon, in his flight from the Court-house, had fallen upon a Portuguese family outside the town, who were sleeping on mats in the open air for the sake of coolness, and that he had attacked one of the females, and torn her clothes to rags, but that upon the rest of the family being awakened by her screams, and starting up to her assistance, the baboon had disappeared. In the course of the following day, they made some inquiries, and discovered it was the property of a half-caste woman, who kept a female school for the Natives; and sending their compliments, they informed her, that if they were again annoyed by the baboon, they should be under the necessity of shooting him.

In a few nights after this occurrence, the animal contrived to gain admittance into the Court-house, by jumping over the door of a stable, the top of which was open, and which communicated with the house. A ghorrwalla, or hostler, who was sitting in the stable, and who had been seized by the hind part of the leg near the ankle, and nearly bit it through. After this he proceeded through the chambers of the house, and, with instinctive mischievousness, overturned every article of furniture, and whatever else he could lay his hands upon. The domestics collected to attack him, but the baboon ran out of the house, and took refuge in a stable, the door of which one of the party immediately closed, and secured the object of their pursuit. One of the gentlemen then loaded his pistol with slugs, which had been previously cut up for the purpose, and fired through the bars over the door of the stable, which, however, much to his wonder, appeared to have no effect. The monster, seemingly unharmed, then bounded to the top of the iron bars, and, opening his mouth, displayed a formidable row of tusks. The gentleman then fired his other pistol, and, apparently, with the same effect. He then introduced a bull-terrier, who, upon viewing the baboon stalking round him on his hind feet, and growling in defiance, reared up his back, and crept his tail, and, though labouring under the effects of fear, was prevented, by his innate courage, from showing the least signs of submission. The animal then introduced a second, and a third, and, at length, the animal crept and cowered, and, along to the bars, from which situation he was soon dislodged, by an Indian gonging him with his spear. The dogs then attacked him, and inflicted several severe wounds, which he did not fail to repay. In the midst of this scene, a man who had before caught and chained him up, happened to arrive, and was requested to enter the stable. At the sight of him, the baboon made a sudden leap, and, with his head upon the man's feet, then, growling proudly, put his paw upon his wounds. For every slug, though not very deep, had entered his skin in all quarters, and his forehead especially, which was streaming with blood. The animal, with a face which, though it conveyed the image of fiend-like passion, yet bore a near resemblance to the human countenance, afforded a pitiful, and, at the same time, most disgusting spectacle. The man, taking notice of his face, proceeded to lead him home, while, with the other, the animal wiped his face, and seemed now as passive and obedient, as he was before contemptuous and regardless of his assailants. The school-mistress, immediately on his arrival, bathed his forehead with water, stanching the blood with linen, and bestowed lavishly upon the frightful object of her solicitude, carresses and kisses, as if in mockery of human nature. Whether the baboon survived his wounds, was not ascertained. However, from that time, the evil genius was never known to haunt the Sudder Adalat.

## Continuation of English Extracts.

### OTTER TAKEN.

This solitary and amphibious animal has been completely tamed and domesticated by Geo. Humble, a shoemaker of Rothbury. It is in the habit of hunting otters on the banks of the Ouse. On the 15th of April, 1827, he was hunting near Hinkburn Priory, a few miles from Rothbury, when the terrified otter brought a young otter out of a hole, dead. The otter brought him pointed near the water side, Humble broke a hole, and put in his arm, and brought out a young one alive, seemingly about three weeks old. The old ones were in a hole about 300 yards distant, one of which was killed. Humble brought the young one home, fed it with milk, until it could eat other food, and called it "Ben," which name it knew and answered to in a month's time, and in two months it would follow like a dog, and accompany him a fishing, and many persons have seen him dive for, and bring up out of the water. Humble has often run and hid himself, and the otter was over his head in the water, and he would run away and leave him, but such was the animal's attachment to his master, that as soon as it missed him, it whistled, and made a plaintive sort of whining cry, and if Humble whistled, or called "Ben," the animal followed the sound, and as soon as it discovered his master, he swam upon

him like a dog, and shows every symptom of fond attachment. He creeps about any person like a cat, and is so harmless, that he has been frequently found by the neighbors in bed with their children, lying in their bosoms sound asleep. When Humble takes down his fishing apparatus, the animal shows every symptom of being highly pleased; but if he is shut up, and not allowed to accompany his master, he seems very discontented, and makes a noise for some time after. His sense of smelling seems very acute, as if a fish is under a stone in the water he can smell it out. He will follow any stranger to the water to fish, and will even go himself, and return home with him. He has no particular smell about him, and Humble's otter hound, which first discovered poor "Ben," is now his constant companion and playfellow, and they will roll about and play together for hours. He frequently goes to the butchers' shops; his food now is chiefly on butchers' offals. If he is within hearing, he will answer to his name; but he is not Humble's voice, and is fond of him more than any other person. This animal is four feet in length, Humble has been offered from £2 to £4 for him, but refused it.

### MODERN FAMILIARITY WITH ROME.

There was a time and it is not yet long ago, (for it was in our younger days, and we are not yet very old,) when to have been at Rome, and to have trodden on the ruins of the seven hills, to have beheld, as Hobbes expresses it with quaint imagery, "the ghost of the deceased Roman Empire sitting upon its ruins, and mourning over its fall," would have been a most extraordinary sight. To have had a demonstration of the Coliseum and the Pantheon, and to have commanded our coachman to drive to the Capitol or to cross the Tiber (which Mad de Stael reckons not among the least of a traveller's pleasures,) was indeed something extraordinary. But how times are changed! People emigrate to Italy, as once to Devonshire, in change of air; and think no more of crossing the Alps than of raising their heads to Brighton. Rome, the mother of Christianism, the queen of the pagan world, has had her magnificent desolation invaded by troops of semi-barbarous idlers; has become a common ground as Bath or Cheltenham. Young ladies go there to lounge away the vacation, and read Horace—and young ladies to spend the Christmas holidays, and take lessons in singing; Mr. Higgins, and Mrs. Higgins, and the nine Miss Simons, talk as familiarly of the Coliseum and the Pantheon as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs, and the shaker, which, as they seemed to proceed from some distance, did not induce them to make any further attempt to catch a second time. In the morning, they went to inquire whence the shrieks overnight proceeded; and the messenger returned with the intelligence, that the baboon, in his flight from the Court-house, had fallen upon a Portuguese family outside the town, who were sleeping on mats in the open air for the sake of coolness, and that he had attacked one of the females, and torn her clothes to rags, but that upon the rest of the family being awakened by her screams, and starting up to her assistance, the baboon had disappeared. In the course of the following day, they made some inquiries, and discovered it was the property of a half-caste woman, who kept a female school for the Natives; and sending their compliments, they informed her, that if they were again annoyed by the baboon, they should be under the necessity of shooting him.

**Mysterious adventure at the White Hart Inn, Tarrant.**—A very strange and curious circumstance happened in the inn about the same time, one of those occurrences that puzzle the philosopher, and strengthen superstition in weak minds. Three or four gentlemen of the neighborhood were drinking wine in one of the rooms, when the landlord of the inn (as it appeared to them) walked into the room, and coming up to the table around which they were seated, they addressed him with "Mr. Baldwin, how do you do? Sit down and take a glass of wine with us." But instead of answering their questions, the supposed innkeeper walked out of the room, without making any reply, which not only surprised but offended the company, who rang the bell violently, and on the waiter's appearance, they ordered him to send in his master. The waiter informed them that his master was not at home. The gentlemen replied that he was at home a few minutes since, and therefore they insisted on seeing him; but the man assured them they were mistaken, as his master was in Bristol, and had been there several days. They then ordered the waiter to send in Mrs. Baldwin, who immediately appearing, the gentlemen asked her where Mr. Baldwin was, and she informed them, as the waiter had already done, that he was in Bristol, and had been there for several days; on which the gentlemen grew very angry, and swore that Mr. Baldwin had just before come into the room, and on their insisting him to partake of their wine, had refused to give them an answer. Mrs. Baldwin then drew out of her pocket a letter she had that morning received from Mr. Baldwin, by which it was apparent that he really was in Bristol. The story was then told round the neighbourhood, and all the old women concluded that Mr. Baldwin must certainly be dead, and that he died at the very instant that the gentlemen saw him come into the room, but Mr. Baldwin returning two days after, refuted it necessary to give them an answer. Mrs. Baldwin then drew out of her pocket a letter she had that morning received from Mr. Baldwin, by which it was apparent that he really was in Bristol. The story was then told round the neighbourhood, and all the old women concluded that Mr. Baldwin must certainly be dead, and that he died at the very instant that the gentlemen saw him come into the room, but Mr. Baldwin returning two days after, refuted it necessary to give them an answer. Mrs. Baldwin then drew out of her pocket a letter she had that morning received from Mr. Baldwin, by which it was apparent that he really was in Bristol. The story was then told round the neighbourhood, and all the old women concluded that Mr. Baldwin must certainly be dead, and that he died at the very instant that the gentlemen saw him come into the room, but Mr. Baldwin returning two days after, refuted it necessary to give them an answer.

### SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

A new mode of constructing suspension bridges has been recently introduced into Scotland. The chains or rods are placed below, and the weight rests on the rods by means of iron brackets, on which the beams are placed. The rods, which are of chain iron, are bent round the ends of the beam, and fastened with a hoop of iron to prevent springing. Buckling screws are placed on the rods near the brackets, for the purpose of tightening the rods and raising the beams to the level, so that the whole structure can be adjusted with the greatest ease. From the construction, it will be easily seen that the whole weight of the bridge is exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden beam imparts to it, may be illustrated by a very simple experiment.—Let the mechanic take a piece of wood, about two or three feet long, and an inch in diameter, place the ends of it between two chairs or stools, and attempt to stand upon it, or exerted on the iron rods or wires, in the direction of their length, so that they have no tendency to break or bend in a lateral direction. The amazing strength that this mode of connecting the ends of a wooden







